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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

of

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. IV

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1819.
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Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

N. 301.

Ornithidium coccineum.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 301.

ORNITHIDIUM COCCINEUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

......

We received this plant about the year 1810, from our late excellent friend, Dr. Anderson, of St. Vincent. It has been separated from the genus Epidendrum, in which it was originally included. It requires the stove heat, and is easier to manage than the generality of this class of plants, multiplying itself by side shoots from the root.

The soil we use for it is loam and peat, to which is added a large portion of rotten wood or saw-dust, and some moss.

The flowers are in perfection during most of the summer months; they are worthy of the minutest examination, being exceedingly curious in their structure: who indeed would ever have thought of such forms?

" But God,
" Inspiring God! who boundless Spirit all,
" And unremitting Energy, pervades,
" Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.
" He ceaseless works alone, and yet alone
" Seems not to work; with such perfection framed
" Is this complex, stupendous form of things.
" But tho' concealed, to every purer eye
" Th' informing Author in His works appears."

No. 302.

Cullumia ciliaris.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 302.

CULLUMIA CILIARIS.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.*

"Cullumia is dedicated by Mr. Brown, to the honour of the late Sir John Cullum, Bart. an elegant and accomplished scholar and botanist; as well as of his brother, the present Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. F. R. A. and L. S. an excellent British botanist, one of the most ardent cultivators of this lovely science, whose friendship alone can be more valued, than his various and extensive information."

We were favoured by our highly-esteemed friend, Sir James E. Smith, with the above, extracted by himself from his unpublished account of the present subject in Rees's Cyclopædia.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been long cultivated in the greenhouses of this country, flowering freely in the spring months. It is propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and moderately watered.

Nº 303.

Diosma cupressina.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 303.

DIOSMA CUPRESSINA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1790. It is a slow growing sort, rarely exceeding one or two feet in height: the leaves have a slightly aromatic smell: the flowers are produced in the autumn; they do not last very long, but a succession is usually continued from the younger branches.

It requires moderate protection in the greenhouse in winter, and may be kept in a pot in soil composed of peat earth and sandy loam in equal proportions.

No. 304.

Cerbera manghas.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 304.

CERBERA MANGHAS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the East Indies. It was cultivated by Miller in 1759, and is a stove plant of very considerable beauty, flowering in the months of June and July. As it is not very tender, it is advisable to place the plant out of doors, towards the end of summer, for about a month. It should not, however, be left out too long, as the leaves and young branches, being of a succulent nature, are very susceptible of injury from cold. It may be propagated by cuttings, and loves a rich loamy soil.

If this plant should grow too tall or unsightly at any time, it may be renovated with great advantage by cutting it down pretty low, in the spring. It will readily throw out young and vigorous branches from the old wood, and thus form a handsome plant again.

Dillwynia floribunda.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 305.

DILLWYNIA FLORIBUNDA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales: it was among the very earliest plants which were introduced from that extensive field of botanical research.

It flowers in the month of May, but has not yet perfected its seeds with us. The leaves are very subject to injury from the damp, when confined in the greenhouse in winter, to counteract which, plenty of air should be admitted.

This plant is with difficulty propagated by cuttings; it is consequently scarce, as supplies of native seeds are too casual to be depended on. The soil should be sandy peat mixed with a little loam.

Delphinium tricorne.

No. 306.

DELPHINIUM TRICORNE.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

We received this little plant from our friend Mr. Robert Carr. It is a native (according to Pursh) of the shady sides of fertile hills, from Virginia to Carolina, also of Upper Louisiana.

It is quite hardy with us, and flowers in the month of May: the stems are from eight inches to a foot in length; they have not yet produced any seeds with us, but we have successfully increased them by dividing the roots. They do very well in pots, in loamy earth, or may be planted out in a border. If they are cultivated in the latter way, care must be taken that the roots may not be disturbed or injured in cleaning the ground in the winter, as at that season the tops wholly disappear.

Erica pulchella.

No. 307.

ERICA PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this sort from seeds collected by our friend Scholl at the Cape, about the year 1792. It is a delicate, very slender growing plant, rarely exceeding a foot in height. The flowers are produced in great abundance for two or three months, and sometimes longer, usually in the summer. This sort may be increased, although not without difficulty, by cuttings. The soil, as usual, sandy peat, and the treatment the same as recommended for the others of this numerous family.

Sarracenia purpurea.

Loddiges del.

G.C. sc.

No. 308.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This very singular plant is a native of North America, in bogs and swamps. It has been long known in this country, having been cultivated before the year 1640, by Tradescant, who was gardener to King Charles the First.

It seldom, however, lives very long here; as it is found difficult to suit it with a climate and situation, like those which it occupies in its native places of growth. It will succeed pretty well for two or three years in black peat earth, in a pot set into a pan of water; after that time it is very apt to dwindle gradually away: probably it would do better at the edge of a pond, where the roots could always reach the water. It may be propagated, though but seldom, by dividing the root. The hollow of the leaf is sometimes large enough to contain half a pint of water.

No. 309.

Pinguicula alpina

[illegible]ldiges del.

No. 309.

PINGUICULA ALPINA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Alps of Switzerland. We received living plants of it from our friend Mr. Schleicher, of Bex, last autumn, and they flowered in the month of May. It grows in marshy places among moss; also where there are little rills of water running among rocks. It is difficult to preserve it long in a garden: we have kept it in a pot filled with peat earth covered with moss, and the lower part of the pot standing in water.

Crowea saligna.

G.Loddiges del.

No. 310.

CROWEA SALIGNA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful plant was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of James Crowe, Esq. of Lakenham, near Norwich, a gentleman well versed in the botany of Great Britain; more especially of the genus Salix, to which he paid particular attention. The specific name of our present subject was happily chosen in allusion to Mr. Crowe's merits in this department.

It is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced about 1790. Its blossoms are produced in profusion during the autumnal months, lasting quite till winter; the leaves when rubbed are very fragrant. It may be increased by cuttings, and its soil should be sandy peat. In winter, it must be kept in the greenhouse, with a free circulation of fresh air, as the foliage is apt to suffer at that season from the damp, if too much confined.

Passerina spicata

No. 311.

PASSERINA SPICATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape, and was introduced about the year 1787. It was first observed by Thunberg, who called it spicata, perhaps not the happiest name that could have been chosen. It is a pretty greenhouse plant. Its delicate white flowers, though small, are very neat and pleasing, and it continues in bloom a long time during the autumnal months. It may be increased with facility by cuttings. The soil most suitable for it is loam and peat, and the pots should not be large, nor should they have too much water, especially in winter.

Hedysarum carneum.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 312.

HEDYSARUM CARNEUM.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

We raised this elegant plant many years since from Caucasian seeds, but very soon lost it. Lately, however, we have obtained a fresh supply, which has produced us two or three plants, from one of which our figure was taken. It grows about a foot in height, spreading considerably, and producing several flower stems from each shoot: they are without scent.

We have not yet succeeded in increasing it, as the roots do not divide: the only chance is from seed, which has not yet been perfected with us. The plant is herbaceous, and quite hardy: it may either be kept in a pot or planted in the full ground, in loamy soil. Its time of flowering is May and June

Acacia nigricans

G. Loddiges del.

No. 313.

ACACIA NIGRICANS.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

....

A native of New Holland. It was introduced in the year 1810. With us it flowers freely during the spring months. It is one of those plants which are seen to the greatest advantage in the full ground in a conservatory, as it then flowers much stronger than in a pot; but it has not perfected its seeds with us. Its soil should be loam and peat, and it may be increased by cuttings.

It seems there are several varieties of this plant: the one here represented differs a little from that which is figured by Labillardiere, the leaves of which are longer and furnished with more leaflets. We have another plant, however, which has these still longer and more numerous than his: in all other respects they seem to accord, and cannot be considered as distinct species.

Ixora grandiflora.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 314.

IXORA GRANDIFLORA..

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of India, whence it was introduced some years since. We have raised it several times from Indian seeds. The seedling plants are several years before they flower; but those raised from cuttings come into bloom when quite small. One from which our drawing was taken, was not much more than a foot in height. The plant should be kept in the stove, except during the months of July and August, when it may with advantage be placed out of doors in a sheltered place. The blossoms are beautiful and last a long time: they are produced at various seasons. We learn that they are used by the natives as ornaments and offerings to their idols. Indeed a strong propensity to the admiration of flowers has been noticed amongst the most rude and barbarous nations, and those in which human nature is exhibited in its farthest remove from civilization. This has been observed in the inhabitants of New Holland, than whom perhaps few rank

lower. May not this be considered as a sort of corroboration of the sacred truth that man was originally placed by his Divine Creator in the midst of a beautiful garden; and though now fallen and degraded, vestiges are still discoverable of what he once was?

Primula minima

G. Loddiges del.

No. 315.

PRIMULA MINIMA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this elegant little plant from our friend Mr. Schleicher, of Bex. It flowered several times in the course of the summer. Our drawing was taken in the month of July: it represents the whole plant of its natural size, being scarcely one inch in height, and surmounted by a single flower, which was larger than the whole of the plant, and of great beauty.

We preserved it very well during the winter without any protection; and the whole of the summer it has stood exposed to the full sun in a small pot in fresh loam. It seems to produce but very few offsets, and is not likely to increase much.

Aspalathus chenopoda

G. Loddiges del.

No. 316.

ASPALATHUS CHENOPODA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is not much known in this country, being found in few collections, although it was introduced so long ago as 1759. It flowers plentifully in the beginning of the summer, but seldom bears seeds. The leaves are somewhat prickly, and the whole plant at a little distance has a resemblance to the furze. The flowers have no scent. We have increased it by cuttings without much difficulty. The soil should be peat earth and loam. In the winter it requires the shelter of the greenhouse, and if planted in a conservatory, thrives and grows very rapidly.

Valeriana montana

No. 317.

VALERIANA MONTANA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the mountains of Austria and Switzerland, and other parts of Europe. It is a low herbaceous plant, flowering nearly the whole of the summer season. It was introduced long since into this country, and may be very readily cultivated either in the full ground or in a pot. It increases itself by its roots, which may be separated in the spring. Being quite hardy, it needs no protection at any season. In a pot it seldom exceeds five or six inches in height. The soil should be fresh loam.

Anthyllis erinacea

G. Loddiges del.

No. 318.

ANTHYLLIS ERINACEA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

This is a native of Spain and Portugal. It was cultivated in 1759 by Miller, but has probably been lost since that time, and within a few years re-introduced. It is not at all common at present, and to be seen in few greenhouses, although very ornamental. Its height seldom exceeds nine inches or a foot, and before it is a quarter of that size it blossoms abundantly, generally in the month of May. It has not ripened any seed with us, but we have propagated it pretty well by cuttings. The most proper soil for it is sandy peat earth.

Erica pyramidalis.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 319.

ERICA PYRAMIDALIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Nothing can surpass this plant in the richness, beauty, and profusion of blossoms with which it is literally covered. Autumn is the season of its flowering, being in perfection from October till the end of the year. We well recollect when this fine species was first introduced about the year 1793. The number of Ericas in this country was at that time comparatively small. This was then considered the handsomest of them all, and excited general admiration: since which time it has been much neglected, and is at this day seen in but few ollections. Yet the plant has not degenerated, but on the contrary was never more beautiful than when our drawing was made, November 1816. It is a native of the Cape, requiring the same culture as the other heaths, and is readily increased by cuttings.

Arum triphyllum. *zebrinum*

No. 320.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM *zebrinum.*

Class. *MONŒCIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

....

This plant is a native of North America. The variety here figured is not so common as the plain flowered sort, but much more beautiful. It has been long known in this country, but does not appear to remain a great while in a cultivated state The roots in general become gradually less and less till they quite perish. The best mode we have found of preserving them is in rich peat earth, kept pretty wet. They sometimes throw up a few offsets, whereby they may be increased. Their season for flowering is in the beginning of summer.

No. 321

Malpighia angustifolia.

No. 321.

MALPIGHIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named after Malpighi, the celebrated vegetable anatomist. Our present species is a branching shrub, of no great height. The leaves are armed on both sides with sharp bristles, of which those beneath are the largest: they are attached to the leaf about their middle, and are pointed at each end, lying so close as to be scarcely visible, unless attentively examined. It flowers in small bunches, and frequently matures its fruit, which is a berry, sweet when ripe, and not unpleasant to the taste. It contains three angular seeds.

The plant may be increased by cuttings, and should be kept in the stove, except during the months of July and August, when it will bear exposure to the open air with great advantage. The soil should be rich loam.

N.º 322.

Anemone alba

J. S. fecit.

No. 322.

ANEMONE ALBA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

A native of Dauria and the Crimea. It obviously approaches to the A. sylvestris, yet we should be tempted with M. Decandolle to consider it sufficiently distinct to form a species: we have therefore retained his name, being already published; otherwise, as Sir J. Smith in Rees's Cyclopædia justly observes, gossypina would have been preferable, since the seed is used in its native place for some of the purposes of cotton.

With us it is a hardy, herbaceous plant, which may either be kept in a small pot or planted in a border: it flowers in August, a long time after the Sylvestris. It is easily increased by its creeping roots. The soil should be light loam.

No. 323.

Phylica spicata

Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 323.

PHYLICA SPICATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

Although this be not a very splendid plant, it is yet a neat and cheerful ornament to the greenhouse, during some of the dullest months of the autumn and winter. Its flowers are small, but produced in great abundance; and sometimes they are succeeded by seeds, by which they may be multiplied: this can also be effected by layers, though slowly.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1774. It should be potted in sandy peat soil, and not have too much water, especially in the winter.

No. 324.

Thunbergia grandiflora.

G. C. Pratt.

No. 324.

THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

This beautiful climber is a native of India, and has lately been introduced into this country; to the stoves of which it will prove a very valuable acquisition.

Its magnificent flowers are produced in abundance, during the greater part of the summer season, each flower remaining open several days: they have no scent. The plant appears to be of free and exuberant growth, and by no means difficult to manage. We had one which grew above twelve feet in one season. It flourishes in rich loamy soil, either in a pot or planted in the border of the stove, for which situation it is well adapted. It may be propagated by cuttings.

This Genus has been dedicated to the celebrated and amiable Thunberg, who is still living at Upsal at an advanced age.

No. 325.

Cineraria aurantiaca.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 325.

CINERARIA AURANTIACA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is a native of the Alps of Switzerland. We raised it from seeds received in 1817 from our friend Mr Schleicher, at Bex. It is a hardy perennial, and we consider it a very ornamental plant. The flowers come out in May and June: they have not borne seed with us, but the plant may be increased by separating the roots in the spring. The soil should be loam, and it may be either kept in a pot, or planted out in a border, without any shelter.

No. 326.

Cerbera fruticosa

G. Loddiges del.

No. 326.

CERBERA FRUTICOSA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant is a native of India, whence it has been lately introduced into this country, and is likely to become a great ornament to the stove.

It requires constant heat, flowering freely in the summer months, and may be propagated either by cuttings or layers. The soil should be rich loam.

It is a plant of rare and singular beauty; one indeed, the attentive observation of which may help the serious mind to rise up towards its Benignant Maker—that greatest and best of Beings, whose

" Service is not hard.
" What could be less than to afford Him praise,
" The easiest recompense, and pay him thanks.
" How due—"

No. 327.

Persoonia hirsuta.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 327.

PERSOONIA HIRSUTA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Our present subject, which is quite new in this country, is a native of New South Wales. The flowers are produced with us during the months of August and September: there are seldom more than one or two at a time upon each twig, and they do not last very long. The plant has much of the habit of a Phylica: it should be preserved in a cool airy greenhouse in winter, and moderately watered. The soil should be sandy peat, and the pot not too large.

We have not yet succeeded in increasing it. The plants of this genus, as far as known, are all equally difficult. Seeds appear to be the only mode at present of multiplying them, and these have not yet been matured here from our present species.

No. 329.

Loddiges del^t

Eucalyptus cordata.

No. 328.

EUCALYPTUS CORDATA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Van Diemen's Island.—It has been lately introduced, and flowers in the spring; although the buds are formed and attain nearly their full size the autumn before. It does not increase by cuttings; and as the seeds have not ripened, we have hitherto failed in increasing it. From its robust habit and rapid growth, it will soon become a tall tree. The whiteness of its leaves and branches gives it a most interesting appearance, but the flowers are not showy. It requires only the common greenhouse protection in winter, and is well adapted for a conservatory, especially if it be lofty, as in such a situation it would be seen to great advantage.

We cannot entertain a doubt of this plant being the E. cordata of Labillardiere. The leaves on some of the uppermost twigs of our large plant are quite as much pointed as in his figure, and some of them almost as crenulate. In the inflorescence there is

certainly no difference; and when we recollect that his figure was taken from a dried specimen, and with the flower buds as they appear three or four months before they open; it may be considered pretty accurate.

No. 329.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *variegata.*

Class. Order.
MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

This was one of the first varieties of the Double Camellias seen in this country. It was brought over from China sometime about the year 1792. We remember to have seen the first plant, soon after this period, at Sir Charles Raymond's, Valentine House, Essex.

The leaf of this kind is larger, thicker, and of a much deeper green, than any of the others. It is a most abundant flowering sort, and possesses the peculiar property of flowering differently at different seasons. If the blossoms open in the autumn (which by keeping the plants warm in the spring, and forwarding their growth they will do) they usually are most elegantly variegated: on the contrary, if kept cool and backward, so as to flower in the spring, they come out almost, or quite plain red.

Like the other sorts, it is increased by grafting upon the single: it requires only

the common greenhouse protection, and should be potted in good fresh loam, with a little peat earth.

N. 330.

Anthericum semibarbatum.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 330.

ANTHERICUM SEMIBARBATUM.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

We raised this from seeds in 1818; it is a native of New South Wales, and flowers exceeding freely, beginning in spring and continuing in succession throughout the whole of the summer. The blossoms come out one or two only at a time, and as these go off, others open above them, the scape growing from about six inches to two feet or more in height.

It may easily be increased by seed, which is plentifully produced, and is often ripe on the lower part of the spike while the upper continues flowering. The plant must be preserved in winter in the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

The name has been given it on account of three of the filaments being covered with hair; while the alternate three are quite smooth.

N° 331.

Elichrysum fasciculatum, *rubrum.*

No. 331.

ELICHRYSUM FASCICULATUM *rubrum.*

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1799, by Mr. Hibbert. It flowers profusely in the latter part of the summer, and if the plants are kept under glass at that time, and care be taken not to let any moisture reach the heads, they remain in bloom for several months. When nearly over, the flowers should be cut off, and may thus be preserved for a long time afterwards in beauty.

The plant is not at all tender; it requires only an airy greenhouse. It is multiplied by cuttings. The soil most adapted for it is sandy peat.

No. 357

Stapelia bufonis

G. C. Fecit.

No. 332.

STAPELIA BUFONIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

The curious plant which is now before us flowers in the latter part of the summer. The blossoms are extremely interesting: their interior surface is wholly rough, with wrinkled protuberances, which together with its livid colour, have occasioned it to be named, as resembling a toad.

It is a native of the arid deserts of South Africa, and was introduced about the year 1800. It is very easily increased by cuttings: in winter it should be kept dry, and moderately warm, and may be potted in sandy poor soil.

No. 333

Erica melastoma.

Loddiges del.

No. 333.

ERICA MELASTOMA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This sort was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1794. It produces its showy flowers during the spring months; the contrast of colour in them is remarkable, and produces a very beautiful effect.

It is propagated with some difficulty by cuttings, and is generally considered a rather scarce sort.

In winter it requires keeping in a well-aired greenhouse. Like the other species, it should also be potted in very sandy peat earth.

N. 334.

Rhexia glomerata.

No. 334.

RHEXIA GLOMERATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this plant in 1818 from seeds, with which (among a great many others) we were favoured by our highly-esteemed friend Samuel Cooke, Esq. of St. Vincent. It requires the heat of the stove continually, and will amply repay every care that can be taken with it, as it keeps flowering during at least six months out of the twelve. When the blossoms drop, new ones are continually produced from the same heads, till the calyces (which are permanent) become quite clustered together: they are enveloped in curious long branching hairs.

The plant is readily increased by cuttings, and thrives in rich loam and peat soil, with an abundant supply of water.

N° 335

No. 335.

LILIUM AUTUMNALE.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Florida: it is a dwarf kind, not much exceeding a foot in height. The stem is round and smooth: the leaves are about two inches in length, and three quarters of an inch in breadth; they are smooth, broad-lanceolate, three-nerved, very much undulated, and full of oblong black spots. Some of them grow in whirls, consisting of three or four each, and a few are scattered. The stem bears only one flower, which is turned downwards, and the corolla revolute. Its season is September and October. It lasts a considerable time, and is without scent.

The root, which is small, is composed of a few irregular scales, by which it may be slowly increased. Being not quite hardy, it ought to be preserved in a frame in the winter, at which season the stem decays. The soil should be loam and peat.

No 336.

Correa virens

No. 336.

CORRÆA VIRENS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This makes the third which we have given of this genus, being all that have yet been introduced, although several more have been discovered. It was brought to England about the year 1800, from New South Wales, and flowers in succession during the greater part of the year, on which account it well merits a place in every greenhouse.

It is by no means tender, but is a very easy plant to manage. By cuttings it may be readily multiplied: these grow freely, and soon begin to flower. They should be potted in peat earth, mixed with loam.

del.

Epidendrum violaceum

No. 337.

EPIDENDRUM VIOLACEUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This superb plant is a native of South America, and has been very lately introduced. The stalk, which is rather thick, rises about six or eight inches, having two leaves at the top, from between which springs the flower stem: this sometimes bears four or five flowers, of a beauty which is rarely surpassed, and of a colour which is perfectly inimitable. The flowering season is the latter part of summer, and as is usual with this genus, the flowers continue for a very long time. The plant must be kept in the stove at all seasons: it should be potted in a mixture of sandy peat, sawdust, and moss. It may sometimes be increased by offsets, like the other species.

A vast number of these kind of plants remain yet to be introduced from South America; and who can tell what unknown treasures the Great Creator has there in reserve? which one day will adorn the stoves of this country; many perhaps, if possible, far exceeding even this in perfection!

No. 338

Lonicera flava

Fecit.

No. 338.

LONICERA FLAVA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was first discovered in Carolina about the year 1808, by Mr. Fraser, who brought it to England shortly after.

It has flowered abundantly with us in the spring, planted out and trained to the back wall of a greenhouse, for which purpose it is well adapted, being a very beautiful climber, and flourishing much more in the free earth than in a pot. It sometimes has produced seeds, by which or by layers it may be propagated. The soil best suited to it is sandy peat, with a mixture of decayed leaves. It is probable that in a sheltered situation it may succeed out of doors.

No. 339

Rauwolfia nitida

No. 339.

RAUWOLFIA NITIDA.

Class. PENTANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

This genus was named by Plumier in honour of L. Rauwolf, a native of Augsburg, and a pupil of Rondelet. He sailed from Marseilles in 1573 for the Levant, and performed a laborious and dangerous journey through Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt, of which he left an account in German, full of curious information relative to medical and other rare plants, with several wood cuts. He died physician to the Austrian army in Hungary, in 1606.

Our plant is a native of mountainous woods in the West Indies, where it attains the height of twelve feet, and forms a very smooth and shining erect shrub, abounding with viscid milk. The fruit is at first yellow, then purplish black, thrice the size of a pea. Linnæus's figure, in the Hortus Cliffortianus, was drawn by Ehret from a plant which flowered in the Chelsea garden, of course before the year 1736.

It is a pretty stove plant, not particularly

tender, and blooming freely in the autumn. It may be readily increased by cuttings, and should have a loamy soil.

No. 312.

Calopogon pulchellus

G. Loddiges del.

G.C. sc.

No. 340.

CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This beautiful little plant is a native of North America. It was formerly called Limodorum tuberosum, and has been long known in this country, having been imported from time to time, but never continuing a great while alive.

It flowers in the months of July and August: the blossoms vary in colour, some being much paler than others. We have kept it a few years in sandy peat earth, in pots, which in summer are placed in the shade, and in the winter preserved in a frame: they have occasionally flowered, but never increased with us.

No. 341.

Bæckia virgata

No. 341.

BÆCKIA VIRGATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a very neat lively shrub, flowering for a long time in the latter part of the summer and autumn. It is a native of New South Wales, and has been introduced a considerable time since.

The whole plant has much the habit and appearance of a Leptospermum: the leaves have also a similar aromatic smell. It requires to be kept in the greenhouse in winter, though it is by no means tender: its soil should be peat and loam, and it may be increased with facility by cuttings.

N° 312

Phlox pyramidalis

C. C. del.

No. 342.

PHLOX PYRAMIDALIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant is a Native of North America, growing in mountain meadows, from Pensylvania to Carolina. With us it is a perfectly hardy, and very ornamental, herbaceous plant. It flowers in abundance, and for a long time, during the months of August and September, sometimes later. Its usual height is from two to three feet. It is easily increased by parting the roots in the spring, and may either be kept in a pot or planted in a border in loamy soil. It loves a good deal of moisture, especially in summer: if it is well watered during that season, the flowers will be greatly improved, and they will also last much longer.

No. 343

Neottia elata.

C. Loddiges del.

No. 343.

NEOTTIA ELATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of the West Indies, whence it was first brought to this country in a living state about the year 1790.

It requires to be kept in the stove, and with us it flowers plentifully during the spring and summer. The flower stems are not unfrequently two or three feet in height; their seeds are produced in great abundance, but like the others of this class, have not yet been known to vegetate under any mode of cultivation: this however is the less to be regretted in the present instance, as the plant is of free growth, and increases itself with rapidity by its offsets. The leaves remain nearly the whole of the year; when they die off, they are shortly succeeded by new ones. The roots are thick and fleshy, and thrive without difficulty in sandy peat and loam.

No. 344.

Barleria purpurea

No. 344.

BARLERIA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

We raised this plant in the year 1814, from seeds which were sent us by our late worthy friend Dr. White, of Bombay, of which place it is a native. It usually grows about a foot in height, and flowers toward the top of the shoots. The blossoms soon drop off, but are succeeded by others for a considerable time, often two months or more, generally beginning in September. Toward the end of the year the stems die off, shooting up again in the spring. It must be kept in the stove, except during the months of July and August, when it will receive benefit from being placed out of doors in a sheltered place. It may be increased sparingly by dividing the roots in the spring. Its soil should be rich loam.

No. 345

Erica bonplandia

W. Loddiges del.

No. 345.

ERICA BONPLANDIA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

·········

This heath, which has been named with a view of honouring the companion and fellow-traveller of the celebrated Humboldt, is a native of South Africa. Its form and growth are pleasing, and its flowers not unworthy of attention, though not indeed so splendid as many of the tribe. They are liberally produced in spring and summer, and are of long duration.

The plant loves pure air : its soil must be sandy peat, and it is multiplied with little difficulty by cuttings. In the winter it must be preserved in the greenhouse, and treated like others of this genus.

Crinum cruentum

No. 346.

CRINUM CRUENTUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a very handsome species when in flower; the whole plant is about three feet in height: our representation of the blossoms is about one-third of the natural size.

They possess a slight and very delicate fragrance, and are produced at different seasons of the year, but chiefly in autumn. The leaves are furnished with a great number of longitudinal veins, which are crossed by short transverse ones, so that on being held up to the light, they look like net-work.

Being a native of India, this plant requires to be kept continually in the stove. It should be planted in sandy loam, and may be increased by offsets, which occasionally spring up from the bulb.

According to late importations from India, this genus appears to be much more numerous than was formerly supposed: it consists in general of very splendid plants, all of which are from tropical regions.

No. 14.

Hibbertia dentata

Loddiges del.

No. 347.

HIBBERTIA DENTATA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

This genus has been dedicated to George Hibbert, Esq. whom we have often had occasion to mention as a distinguished patron of botanical science. It is a native of New Holland, lately introduced, and is a very ornamental climber. The rich dark leaves relieve the brilliant flowers, and give it a fine effect. It grows freely, soon reaching the height of five or six feet, and in time much more, and is a fine subject for planting out in a conservatory, for which purpose climbers in general are in so much request.

The flowers appear in the spring and summer; they are sometimes followed by ripe seeds: it may also be increased by cuttings, and flourishes in loam and peat soil, with the usual greenhouse treatment.

No 348.

Primula helvetica

Drawn by Miss Rebello.

No. 348.

PRIMULA HELVETICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this plant many years ago from our late worthy friend Mr. James Donn, of Cambridge: according to his catalogue, it was introduced in 1790, from Switzerland.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, and should be kept in a pot in light loam, moderately watered in the summer. It is increased by offsets, which are not very freely produced. It blooms sometimes in March, at which early season every flower delights, and ought to make us think with gratitude how much

"The just Creator condescends to write,
"In beams of inextinguishable light
"His names of wisdom, goodness, power and love,
"On all that blooms below, or shines above;
"To catch the wandering notice of mankind,
"And teach the world, if not perversely blind,
"His gracious attributes, and prove the share,
"His offspring hold in His paternal care."

N° 349

Asclepias curassavica.

No. 349.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This is a native of the West Indies and South America, where the root is used as a vermifuge and for other medicinal purposes. It was early introduced into this country, and from the brilliancy of its flowers, has generally been a favourite with cultivators. It usually blooms in the latter part of the summer, continuing a great while, and often producing ripe seeds, by which, as also by dividing the roots, the plant admits of ready propagation. Its soil should be loam, and it ought to kept in the stove, except during one or two of the hottest months, when it can very well bear our atmosphere: its height seldom exceeds two feet.

Rondeletia hirta.

No. 350.

RONDELETIA HIRTA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Jamaica: it is said to have been brought first in the year 1776 to this country. It grows here to about the height of three or four feet, forming a stiff bushy shrub, and flowering for one or two months toward the end of the summer. The leaves are rough, with short hairs, and the lower ones usually hang down over the stems. The flowers, when they first open, are all yellow, but after a few days the divisions of the corolla change to dark brown.

It is necessary to keep this plant in the stove, except in August and September, when we would recommend its being put out of doors, which will be found of much advantage to it. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.

This genus was named by Plumier, in memory of W. Rondelet, a physician of Montpelier, who died chancellor of that university in 1566, aged 59.

No 351.

Ranunculus pedatus.

G. Loddiges del.

G.C. sc.

No. 351.

RANUNCULUS PEDATUS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

A native of Hungary; introduced about the year 1800, and is yet very rare. It is a hardy perennial, and may be occasionally increased by dividing the roots in the autumn or spring.

The soil should be rich loam, and like most others of this numerous genus, it loves moisture. In size it is quite a dwarf, rarely exceeding six or eight inches in height, and forming a pleasing variety among other little Alpine plants: it usually produces its flowers in the month of May.

N° 362.

Solamum amazonium

Fecit

No. 352.

SOLANUM AMAZONIUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

The genus Solanum is very numerous, and in every quarter of the world some kinds of it have been found. Attempts have been made to divide them, yet they all have such a natural resemblanee, and are so striking at first sight, that the division might perhaps tend rather to the darkening of science, and rendering complex what is at present plain. In the extensive study to which Botany is now advanced, every thing which would break into its simplicity, without any countervailing advantage, ought, if possible, to be avoided.

Our present subject is a native of South America. It usually flowers in autumn, and requires the stove. Not being a long-lived plant, it ought often to be renewed by cuttings, which root freely, and may be potted in rich loam. The fruitful flowers, which are usually the lowest, have a thorny calyx, while in the others, this is quite smooth.

No. 353.

Hakea pugioniformis.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 353.

HAKEA PUGIONIFORMIS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Seeds of this plant were received among some of the first arrivals from Botany Bay. It is a free grower, and attains the height of four or five feet, forming a handsome greenhouse shrub, and producing plenty of flowers. These are odoriferous, and although not showy, have a neat and lively appearance. It may be propagated by cuttings with facility. The most proper soil for it is a mixture of loam and peat. It is by no means a tender plant, and merely needs protection from frost in the winter season: it usually blooms in the latter part of the summer.

The term pugioniformis, or dagger-shaped, has been long established, and therefore must remain, in order to avoid confusion. But we cannot help thinking, that plants might have more pleasing names given them, than such as are derived from the fancied resemblance of any of their parts to instruments of human destruction. Why should

such a lovely, such a peaceful science, be disfigured by these barbarous allusions? Surely such names must have been unknown in that garden which was planted by Almighty hands, where earth first

"Brought forth the tender grass, whose verdure clad
"Her universal face with pleasant green.
"Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flowered,
"Opening their various colours, and made gay,
"Her bosom smelling sweet."

Camellia japonica *myrtifolia*

No. 354.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *myrtifolia.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA* — Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

....

The variety now before us, which may truly be said to yield to very few in beauty, was first introduced from China, into the Royal garden at Kew. Cuttings of it were kindly presented to us by Mr. Aiton, in the year 1811, at which time it was extremely rare.

It is of much smaller growth than any of the other kinds; the leaves are also less, and it is more tender and difficult to increase. This is usually performed by inarching or grafting upon the single stock.

The blossoms are slightly fragrant; they last a great while, and are usually very large. Like the other sorts, it may be potted in loam and a small portion of peat earth, and kept in the greenhouse. It conduces much to the health of the plant to give it warmth in the spring, that it may be encouraged to complete its growth early, as those shoots which are produced late in the season, very frequently lose their leaves in winter.

No. 355.

Brunia abrotanoides

G. Loddiges del.

G.C. sc.

No. 355.

BRUNIA ABROTANOIDES.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A neat little greenhouse plant; it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The heads of flowers which are numerous, are produced in the spring, and remain for a great length of time: they have not perfected their seeds with us.

This article requires a sort of management very similar to the heaths, the foliage and growth of which it much resembles. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

No. 356

Liatris pilosa.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 356.

LIATRIS PILOSA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

A native of North America: it is said to have been introduced in 1783, but has never been much cultivated, and it is still rare. Its season for flowering is during the months of September and October, when it is very ornamental, and highly deserving of every encouragement.

The root is a kind of tuber, which may sometimes be divided, but the better way of increasing it is by seeds: these occasionally ripen in this country, particularly when the autumn is warm and fine.

It is hardy, and may be kept in a pot, in loam, or planted in a border, with equal success. Like others of this family, the flowers begin to open first at the top of the spike, descending gradually. With us, the usual height of the stem is from one to two feet.

N.° 357.

Pomaderris lanigera.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 357.

POMADERRIS LANIGERA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland: we raised it from seeds about the year 1810. It flowers in the spring, and makes a pretty variety, among the more showy plants of that season. Being tolerably hardy, it needs no more than the usual greenhouse protection. It may be increased with some difficulty by cuttings: the soil most suited to it is sandy peat, with a little loam mixed in it; and as the plant is of low growth, it does not require a very large pot.

№ 358.

G. Loddiges del.

Lilium pumilum.

No. 358.

LILIUM PUMILUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this beautiful plant from our friend Mr. Busch, at St. Petersbugh, who sent it us, as being a different plant from the pomponium, which it unquestionably is. The leaves are particularly slender, and the plant with us, did not much exceed one foot in height. The flowers are few in number, and wholly without spots: they last a considerable time, usually about the month of June. Being a native of Russia, it is perfectly hardy, and may either be kept in a pot (which we prefer) or planted in a border. Like the other Liliums, it may be increased by offsets, and also by the grains or cloves of the bulb, a few of which may be separated from it in the autumn without injury.

Crassula cordata.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 359.

CRASSULA CORDATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This little succulent plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is said to have been introduced in the year 1774, by Mr. Francis Masson. Its branches are numerous, and put forth roots at the joints, by which it is increased without difficulty. The flowers last a good while: they are produced in small bunches near the ends of the branches, usually in the autumn and winter. Like most of the others of this family, it is very easily cultivated: it should be preserved in the greenhouse in winter, where it takes very little room, and requires not much water.

No. 360.

Barleria alba.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 360.

BARLERIA ALBA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

We are indebted for this plant as well as a great many others, to the kindness of our very liberal friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. of Berry Hill, Surrey, in whose fine collection it was raised from seeds which he received from the Mauritius. It is a shrub, and grows erect, about two or three feet in height, without any thorns. The leaves are slightly pubescent on both sides. The flowers appear first on the top of the plant, and afterwards at the end of every side shoot: they soon drop, but are followed by others in long succession, during the latter part of summer and autumn.

It is readily propagated by cuttings: the soil should be loam, and it is necessary to preserve it in the stove, except during the very hottest weather.

N.° 361.

Lasiopetalum purpureum.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 361.

LASIOPETALUM PURPUREUM.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is a dwarf bushy shrub, a native of New South Wales: we believe it was first introduced about the year 1803. Its pleasing flowers are usually produced in long succession throughout the greater part of the summer, and sometimes they are followed by ripe seeds.

It requires no very delicate management; mere defence from actual frost in the greenhouse is fully sufficient for it.

The soil in which it flourishes with us is a mixture of sandy peat with a small portion of loam, and we have increased it (although but slowly) by cuttings.

Crinum defixum.

No. 362.

CRINUM DEFIXUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This species, with several more, have lately been brought from India to this country: in size it is rather small, compared with some of the other kinds: our plant did not exceed one foot and a half in height. The leaves are erect, narrow, glossy, of a succulent consistence, and smooth at their edges. The scape is cylindrical, bearing about six flowers, which are slightly fragrant. Our plant blossomed in November, and did not perfect its seeds. The bulb, which is roundish, produces but few offsets. It requires to be kept constantly in the stove, and should have a moderately large pot; the soil composed of loam and sand, with some peat and decayed leaves added, and a liberal supply of water.

No. 363.

G. Loddiges del.

Cypripedium calceolus.

G C. sc.

No. 363.

CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

The very curious plant now before us is a native of most of the northern countries of Europe, and has been found in some few places in England, but rarely. Gerarde informs us that he had a plant of it in his garden. He has given a tolerably accurate, rude figure of it, and also of another kind in his herbal: they are however impressions from the same blocks, which were previously used by Dodonæus. John Bauhin's representation of it looks as if it had been made up from one of these, with the two flowers shortened and reversed. It is difficult of cultivation, though so well deserving of it. We have found it to thrive best in a mixture of loam and decayed sawdust. It requires no shelter in winter, and should either be kept in a large pot, or planted in the ground. The roots may be occasionally separated for increase, which operation should be performed in autumn.

N° 364.

Erica echiiflora.

W. Loddiges del.

No. 364.

ERICA ECHIIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A pretty sort, which was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1798. It flowers in the spring, continues a long time in beauty, and sometimes produces ripe seeds here. It may also be increased by cuttings. It is moderately quick in growth, although it seldom attains above two feet in height. It is necessary to pot it in sandy peat earth, and preserve it in an airy greenhouse.

At this delightful season, when nature is adorned with renovated beauty after the severities of a long winter, what countless motives have all rational beings to celebrate the praises of the Most High! He is the inexhaustible fountain of real felicity; for in His presence there is fullnes of joy. Oh that we who are every moment partaking of His bounty, were but conscious how much our happiness would be increased, by constantly availing ourselves of such occasions as every where abound, to excite our minds to universal gratitude and love to Him!

No. 365.

Gonolobus hirsutus.

G. C. Fecit

No. 365.

GONOLOBUS HIRSUTUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

A native of Carolina and the warmer parts of North America: we received it about two years since. Its flowers are singular in their form and colour; they come out rather late in summer, and are of long continuance.

This plant is an herbaceous climber; if supported, it will reach the height of three or four feet, and it usually begins to blossom when it is a foot and a half from the ground. It is not quite hardy enough to bear our climate, but if planted in a pot, may be preserved in a frame during the winter.

Its soil should be loam and peat, and it may be increased by cuttings of the root, which may be taken off and planted in the spring.

N° 366.

Rhexia mariana.

[illegible] Fecit

No. 366.

RHEXIA MARIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant grows spontaneously in Maryland and the warmer parts of North America: it has long been known in this country, but being somewhat tender, is easily lost in severe winters, on which account it is rarely to be met with.

It usually commences flowering in August, and continues throughout that month and the following, and may be esteemed a very ornamental herbaceous plant. The seeds scarcely ever ripen here, but are sometimes brought over from its native country. It also admits of propagation by the roots: these should be planted in pots of sandy peat earth, and preserved from intense frost, which will destroy them. If sheltered a little in summer, they will flower much larger and finer than if too much exposed.

No. 367.

G. Loddiges del.

Baphia nitida.

No. 367.

BAPHIA NITIDA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This interesting plant (with many others from the same country) was presented to us in 1799 by our most esteemed friend T. Furley Forster, Esq. It was received by him from Dr. Afzelius, who brought the identical specimen from Sierra Leone. It is a native of the interior country, at a distance from that settlement, and was procured by him with much difficulty. We understand that the wood is a valuable article of commerce ; it is used as a dye, and imported under the name of Cam-wood.

The flowers are produced in the months of November and December ; they come out in pairs from the joints, generally where the leaves have fallen off.

There is, properly speaking, no Calyx, but a sort of Calyptra, which wholly encloses the flower : when arrived at its proper stage of growth, this bursts, usually from beneath the keel, and when the flower is open, it assumes an erect position

behind the standard, dropping off soon after. The wings are the length of the standard. The Legume is sickle shaped, containing about six roundish, lenticular seeds.

It requires constant stove heat, and may be increased by layers or cuttings, thriving in a rich loamy soil.

N° 368.

Loddiges del.

Cyrtanthus angustifolius.

No. 368.

CYRTANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced about the year 1774 from the Cape of Good Hope, of which country it is a native. Its elegant flowers come forth freely in the spring months, and it forms a very neat little bulbous plant, readily increased by offsets. It also produces seeds, which usually ripen here. Some time after flowering the leaves die away, and new ones are produced in the autumn. It requires the shelter of the greenhouse in the winter months, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

№ 369.

Rhipsalis salicornoides.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 369.

RHIPSALIS SALICORNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This curious little plant, so called by our intelligent friend Mr. Haworth, in his Supplementum plantarum succulentarum, is a native of South America: it is of the Cactus family, from which genus its immediate relative the C. pendulus or Cassytha, was first separated by Gærtner.

The upper branches and twigs are quite smooth, but it occasionally puts forth near the ground a jointed branch, which is furnished with soft, hairy spines, in appearance quite different from the rest of the plant: one of these is represented in our figure.

It is of low growth, not often exceeding six or eight inches. The flowers appeared with us in January, remaining for a considerable time closed, nor opening till the sun shone on them, and even then nor very wide. The plant must be kept in the stove, and may be readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loam, with not too much water in winter.

№ 370.

Tradescantia rosea.

G. C. Fecit

No. 370.

TRADESCANTIA ROSEA.

Class. HEXANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

This plant is a native of Carolina and Georgia, and has been lately introduced. It is herbaceous, and seldom exceeds a foot in height. The umbel consists of a number of flowers, which do not open all at once, but two or three at a time in succession. It requires protecting from the frost during the winter, in the greenhouse, and may be increased by separating the roots in the spring. The soil should be sandy peat, and the pots need not be very large.

This genus was named by Linnæus in commemoration of John Tradescant and his son. He was gardener to King Charles the First, and one of the earliest in this country who collected plants, as well as other natural productions to any extent. The father travelled into various parts of Europe, and the son went to Virginia, whence he brought many plants. Their acquisitions (of which a catalogue printed in 1656 is extant,) on the death of the younger

in 1662, were bequeathed to Mr. E. Ashmole, and now form a part of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

№ 371.

Pavonia præmorsa

G. C. Fecit.

No. 371.

PAVONIA PRÆMORSA.

Class. Order.
MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

....

This is a dwarf bushy shrub, growing wild at the Cape of Good Hope. It was brought first to this country about the year 1774. It is somewhat tender, and must be kept in the greenhouse in winter, during which season the leaves are apt to decay. Its flowers are very freely produced during the summer, and often succeeded by ripe seeds, by which, as also by cuttings, the plant is multiplied with much facility.

The soil should be sandy loam; the pot need not be very large, nor should it be over watered, particularly during the winter season.

N° 372.

Astragalus canadensis.

No. 372.

ASTRAGALUS CANADENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of North America, according to Pursh on the mountains from Canada to Carolina. We received it some years since from our friend Mr. Carr. It has been long known in this country, having been cultivated by Sherard in 1732. There is an accurate description of it, but no figure, in M. Decandolle's magnificent Astragalogia.

With us it grows about two feet high, and is a hardy herbaceous plant, usually flowering throughout the summer. It thrives very well in a pot, or may be planted in the full ground, in which case its size is increased.

The roots may be occasionally separated, and it also frequently bears ripe seeds. The soil should be fresh loam.

No. 373.

Diosma serratifolia.

No. 373.

DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

An elegant species, flowering in great profusion in most of the spring, and sometimes even in the winter months. Like every other of this extensive genus, it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was first brought to England about the year 1789. It has, however, not yet become plentiful; being difficult to multiply by cuttings, and rarely perfecting seeds here. The leaves have a very powerful, and to some persons an unpleasant smell, but the flowers are inodorous. The plant is not by any means tender; it needs only protection from frost, in a well-aired greenhouse, during the winter season. The soil should be loam and peat.

N° 374

Tradescantia fuscata

Fecit

No. 374.

TRADESCANTIA FUSCATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

The firm consistence and rich texture of the leaves in our present subject, form a singular and striking contrast to the inimitable delicacy of its beautiful flowers. Surely the Benignant Hand of our Almighty Creator, has here afforded another delightful treat to those who love the sweet employ of tracing, admiring, and adoring Him in all.

This plant has no stem; the leaves are very broad and 7-nerved, covered all over with short brown hairs. The flowers come out from amidst the leaves, on stalks about an inch in length, each supporting from one to three or four flowers, which open but once, and last only a few hours. It is said to be a native of South America, and has been very lately introduced. It requires the heat of the stove, and can be multiplied slowly by separating the roots. The soil should be sandy loam. With us it flowered in September and October.

The stamens are furnished with scarcely any hairs, in which circumstance it differs from most of this genus: but we should not recommend its separation, as its other characters are sufficiently accordant.

Erica tenella.

G. Cooke fec.

No. 375.

ERICA TENELLA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape, whence it was first introduced about the year 1791. It requires the protection of the greenhouse, with management similar to the other species, and is readily increased by cuttings. The flowering season commences in autumn, and continues through the whole winter, and sometimes the spring also. This circumstance renders this delicate little plant doubly interesting: indeed every thing which flowers during the dreary months of winter must be peculiarly desirable.

No. 376.

Canarina campanula.

Loddiges del.

No. 376.

CANARINA CAMPANULA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is recorded to have been cultivated in the Royal Garden, at Hampton-court, in 1696. It is a native of the Canary islands, and herbaceous, with a thick fleshy root, by the division of which in the summer, it may be sparingly increased. It should be kept in a warm greenhouse, and usually shoots up in autumn. By the end of the year it sometimes attains the height of three feet, when the flowers begin to appear between the forks of the upper branches : they are slightly fragrant.

Towards the beginning of summer the plants decay down to the root, when they should be kept without water till their growing season returns.

A dry loamy soil is very suitable for them.

No. 377.

Salvia amœna.

Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 377.

SALVIA AMŒNA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was brought from the West Indies about the year 1793: it flowers at various seasons in this country, where it requires keeping in the stove, except during the summer months, when it will be well to expose it to the open air. It is a free grower, and rapidly increased by cuttings. The stem is shrubby: it will reach the height of three or four feet, but is usually more ornamental when in a smaller state, as it will produce its rich and beautiful blossoms when quite young. It may be kept in a small pot, in any kind of soil.

Melaleuca fulgens

No. 378.

MELALEUCA FULGENS.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

....

This plant is a native of New South Wales, where it was discovered by Mr. Brown. It grows freely with us, and will attain the height of three or four feet. Its rich plumes of flowers come out plentifully during the summer season, and are sometimes followed by seeds, which are more than twelve months ripening. It is a hardy greenhouse plant, easily preserved, and increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat, and it should have a liberal supply of water, particularly in hot weather.

N° 379.

Olea undulata.

No. 379.

OLEA UNDULATA.

Class. DIANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

This forms a handsome evergreen shrub: it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, of moderate growth, attaining in time the height of three or four feet. The leaves are of a rigid, firm consistence, remaining very well in the winter, in which season it requires the greenhouse. The flowers, which come forth in abundance in the latter part of summer, possess a most delicate fragrance. They are frequently succeeded by the fruit, which does not ripen till the following year, nor have we yet been able to raise any plants from this, though apparently perfect. It is extremely difficult to increase either by layers or cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

N° 38.

Linaria genistifolia.

No. 380.

LINARIA GENISTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

We have here a pretty flowering herbaceous plant, which grows with a strait stalk about two feet in height. Towards the top it becomes much branched, and these branches are quite loaded with flowers, which continue in succession from June to September, or later. It is a native of the Austrian Alps, introduced a long time since into this country, where we find it to be perfectly hardy. It often perfects its seeds with us, and may likewise be multiplied by separating the roots in the spring. It will grow in any soil, either in a pot or in the full ground.

No. 381

Hallia imbricata.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 381.

HALLIA IMBRICATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

We raised this plant about the year 1810, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, its native place. It is a low straggling shrub, flowering near the tops of the shoots, in the months of July and August. The blossoms are seated in the bosom of the leaves, which while young are half shut together, but when older, become nearly flat, their whole upper surface, as well as the midrib and edges of the under, are clothed with long whitish hairs. It is easily cultivated, requires the common greenhouse protection, and increases by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 382.

G. Loddiges del.

Tarchonanthus camphoratus.

G. C. sc.

No. 382.

TARCHONANTHUS CAMPHORATUS.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1690. Although not showy, this plant is acceptable for the delicate odour of its flowers, which resembles that of violets. The leaves are also fragrant, smelling according to some, like camphor, to us however, they seem much more like rosemary.

It is not at all tender, and may be kept in any greenhouse, retaining its leaves well in winter, which is also its season of flowering. The blossoms last for two or three months in succession. It may be propagated by layers. The soil should be loam, and it loves a plentiful supply of water.

No. 383.

Acacia linifolia.

G. Loddiges del.^t G. C. sc.

No. 383.

ACACIA LINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

This was first brought from New South Wales, which is its native country, about the year 1790; being among the earliest importations from that fertile region.

The flowers usually begin to open in November with us, continuing successively till the spring: they are possessed of a very delicate smell, and the plant forms an elegant subject for a conservatory or green-house, thriving best in the full ground. In its growth it is somewhat pendulous, and while young it needs a little support.

It is one of those species which are extremely difficult to increase in any other way than by seeds, which are not matured in this country, for which reason it is at present scarce. It should be planted in sandy peat earth.

No. 384

Acacia lunata.

C. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc

No. 384.

ACACIA LUNATA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONŒCIA.*

This elegant plant is a native of New Holland, whence it was brought several years since.

The leaves are about an inch long, in form resembling the moon, at three or four days old: they are placed edgeways, and have a single rib. The upper, or convex side, is only half as wide as the other, and has a single very small gland on its edge, at about one-third of its length from the insertion in the stem.

At the axils of the leaves, toward the top of the shoots, the racemes of flowers come out in abundance, composed of a number of little heads of usually five flowers each: these are of a most brilliant yellow: their season is March and April, during which time few plants exceed this in splendour.

We have never yet succeeded in propagating this, any more than the foregoing sort, and there seems no disposition in the

plant to perfect seeds here, on which account, if new arrivals of seeds do not take place, it will probably soon be lost. Its soil and treatment are the same as the other kinds, and it is not at all tender.

J. Loddiges del.

Stylidium graminifolium.

No. 385.

STYLIDIUM GRAMINIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

This is a beautiful species, generally flowering through the whole of the summer and autumn. It possesses the same irritability in the column as the S. fruticosum, the slightest touch underneath causing it to fly over instantly. In a few minutes it returns to its place, and it is then some hours before it regains its sensitive property.

The flower stalk rises about a foot and a half in height. It has been described as an annual, but we have sometimes had it several years flowering regularly, and also increased it by separating the roots. It occasionally perfects its seeds, by which it may be more numerously multiplied. The soil should be sandy peat, and it must be defended from the winter in an airy greenhouse.

Ixora coccinea.

No, 386.

IXORA COCCINEA.

Class. *TETRANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

....

This superb plant is a native of India and the southern parts of China, where also it is much encouraged on account of the splendour of its flowers, which in those climates are produced throughout the whole of the year. It is recorded to have been cultivated in England at an early period, so long since as 1690, by the Earl of Portland, who brought over many plants from Holland, but it was probably soon lost again, and has since been re-introduced. With us, it requires the stove heat, and in general flowers during the spring and summer. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and should have a rich loamy soil, with a good supply of water, and great care taken to keep all insects from it, which it well deserves, for when in fine bloom few plants are more attractive.

While viewing such a beautiful production, how ought our hearts to be enlarged!

how indeed can he be called a philosopher, or learned man, who denies the most wise and Almighty Author while he beholds the works? when the nature and name of God, are so plainly engraved upon them all!

T 387

Arduinia bispinosa.

Fecit

No. 387.

ARDUINA BISPINOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has long been cultivated in this country, and forms a pretty, dwarf, green-house plant. The blossoms, which are fragrant, remain a long time, usually commencing towards the latter part of the summer.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should have a soil composed of loam and peat. It was named in honour of Pietro Arduini, who was Curator of the Œconomical garden at Padua.

N° 388.

Brunfelsia undulata.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 388.

BRUNFELSIA UNDULATA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

This genus was first named by Plumier, after Otto Brunfelsius of Mentz, who published the first good figures of plants in 1530, and died in 1534.

Our present plant is a native of Jamaica, where it grows in very hot situations, and becomes a small tree. The flowers are elegant: with us they are freely produced during the summer months, but the plant does not often exceed two or three feet in height.

It requires the stove heat, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam, with a little peat mixed.

N° 389

Erica humeana.

No. 389.

ERICA HUMEANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This heath has been dedicated to Sir Abraham Hume, Bárt. of Wormleybury, in Hertfordshire, who has long been an encourager of botanical pursuits, and possesses one of the best private collections in this country. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1808. The spring is its season for flowering, and in its appearance it resembles the E. primuloides, but is sufficiently distinct.

It may be increased by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth, requiring the usual protection of an airy greenhouse during the winter.

Euphorbia corollata.

Fecit.

No. 390.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

A native of North America; Pursh says, in dry fields from Canada to Carolina. It is a neat herbaceous plant, growing with us about a foot high, and flowering freely, and for a long time, towards the end of the summer.

It is quite hardy, and may be kept in a pot in loamy soil. The roots will admit of occasional division, but the seed appears not to ripen in this country. In the Kew Catalogue it is said to have been introduced in 1805. It was known to Plukenet, who has given a very good representation of it.

N.º 391.

Selago spuria.

G. C. Fecit.

No. 391.

SELAGO SPURIA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced in 1779: by some it is called biennial, but we believe it to be shrubby, although not very long lived, which is the case with the other Selago's.

Its blossoms appear toward the end of the summer, and last in succession for several months, making a pretty appearance.

The plant requires the usual greenhouse treatment in the winter; it is readily increased by cuttings, and its soil should be sandy loam, with a very moderate supply of water.

N° 392

Banksia paludosa.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 392.

BANKSIA PALUDOSA.

Class. TETRANDRIA. Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of New South Wales, whence it was introduced, according to the Kew catalogue, in 1805.

It is a low spreading plant of slow growth, and produces abundance of flowers when about two feet high: they come out at the ends of the branches, but it being a year or more from the time of the bud appearing till the flowers open, lateral branches are usually grown round the spike.

The leaves are partly verticillate, slender towards the base, toothed, and the edges rolled over: their under sides are white, netted all over with numerous veins disposed in beautiful order.

It requires the greenhouse, and is not very tender: it may be increased by cuttings, although with difficulty: the soil should be sandy peat.

Pinguicula vulgaris.

No. 393.

PINGUICULA VULGARIS.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of most of the Northern parts of Europe, and is found in several places in Britain: it is a pretty little plant, growing in bogs and moist places. It may be preserved in a pot immersed half way in water, and its soil should be black peat. It produces several flowers, coming up in succession during the month of May. In the autumn the leaves decay, and the root, which is a small scaly bulb, remains dormant during the winter, lying on the surface of the ground, almost without any fibres.

Helonias asphodeloides

Loddiges del.

No. 394.

HELONIAS ASPHODELOIDES.

Class	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This comes from Pennsylvania and other parts of North America, whence we have been in the habit of receiving plants of it for many years. The flowers are of a delicate fragrance; they last a great while, usually beginning in May.

It should be kept in a frame in winter, and in summer placed in the shade, observing to give it a good-sized pot and sandy peat earth. It is capable of being increased occasionally by dividing the roots, which operation should be performed with great caution, as the plants are sometimes subject to rot afterwards. The spring is the best season for it.

№ 395.

Erica filamentosa.

No. 395.

ERICA FILAMENTOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced into England about the year 1800, and forms a moderate sized straggling shrub, with many crooked, twisted branches. It flowers plentifully in the autumn. The blossoms are placed on long slender peduncles, which occasions them to be almost always in a sort of tremulous motion.

It is difficult to propagate by cuttings, and does not bear seed here, which renders it very scarce at present.

It should be kept in an airy greenhouse during the winter season, and potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 340.

G. Loddiges del.

Arum flagelliforme

G. C. sc.

No. 396.

ARUM FLAGELLIFORME.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

We received this curious plant, with many more, in 1819, from our much-valued friend, the Rev. Dr. Carey, of Serampore, a name which can never cease to be dear to all who desire the extension of the blessed Redeemer's kingdom, and the instruction of the poor, ignorant, idolatrous nations of the East.

It is a native of Bengal, and according to the Hortus Bengalensis, is herbaceous, and flowers in the rainy season, which is there from the middle of June till the end of October. With us it was in bloom in April. The germens are situated at the base of the spadix, for about half an inch in height: above these are several rows of flat leafy projections, white, with purple tips; over these are the anthers, all within the closed part of the spathe. The top or naked part of the spadix is lengthened and attenuated to a point, the spathe being like-

wise of the same form: after it opens, the latter revolves back the whole of its length.

The leaves are variously formed, being all pointed, but some quite entire, while others are hastate, having two long pointed lobes at their base.

The root is about the size of a walnut, and is easily increased by offsets, which are freely produced. It must be kept in the stove, and may be potted in rich loam, allowing it plenty of water while in a growing state.

Camellia japonica *rubra plena*

del.

No. 397.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *rubra plena.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

The fine variety here depicted is one of the first kinds which were introduced into this country. We believe the original plant was imported by Sir Robert Preston about the year 1798. Although it is one of the most estimable kinds, it has not been generally so much encouraged as the others: the reason seems to be that it does not flower so freely while young, but it is probable that by more experience in its culture this defect may be remedied.

When the plant attains the height of six or eight feet it blossoms readily, and the vast size of the flowers, together with their rich colour, render it highly desirable. Another good property it possesses, which is, that the flowers last a great while longer than those of most of the sorts. In cool weather we have sometimes had one flower remain for three or four weeks.

Its growth, while young, is rapid, and the branches are strait and rigid; having

reached a maturer age, these become smaller and more flexible. It is propagated, like the other sorts, by grafting on the single, and requires slight protection from frost, with abundance of water and rich loamy soil.

Acacia juniperina

Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 398.

ACACIA JUNIPERINA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* — *Order.* *MONŒCIA.*

A low straggling shrub when kept in a pot, but planted out in the full ground of a conservatory, it attains the height of six or eight feet, with numerous branches, which are covered with short hairs, and the lower ones mostly pendulous.

The leaves are about half an inch in length; they are placed edgeways, and on each side of their insertion is a very short capillary stipule, which usually drops off after a time. The common peduncles are a little shorter than the leaves, and the head of flowers is of a spherical form.

It blooms with us in the months of February and March, and is a tolerably hardy greenhouse plant. It is very difficult to propagate in any way except by seeds. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

No. 399

Daphne altaica.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 399.

DAPHNE ALTAICA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

This is a native of the Altay mountains in Tartary. We believe it was first raised in England from seeds by our late worthy friend, Mr. James Donn, of Cambridge.

The flowers are beautiful and very fragrant, and the plant grows to a moderate size, with upright branches, producing abundance of blossoms through the month of May. In Professor Pallas's figure, in his *Flora Rossica*, the flowers are only four or five together, but on some of our plants we have had as many as eight or nine. This perhaps is owing to the difference of cultivation. It may be increased by grafting on the Mezereon, and requires no protection.

Diosma linifolia

G. V. Fecit.

No. 400.

DIOSMA LINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This species has been very lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is native. It flowers in the month of April, and the blossoms are produced in spikes of about three inches in length. The leaves are usually in threes, and from each axil two or three flowers are produced on peduncles of about a quarter of an inch in length: they have no scent, but the leaves have a powerful balsamic odour. The plant grows about two or three feet in height, with many loose branches. It is easily cultivated here in a greenhouse, being tolerably hardy, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

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